BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. **BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1841.** **New Series No. 12.**

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
he same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and No. 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

FOR LIVERPOOL,—The fine new Ship "SYCEE," D. JOLLY, Commander, 500 Tons, will have quick despatch. For Passage. Apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Bombay, 27th Jan. 1841.

J. BARRON, Watchmaker, has received for Sale, a few superior 8 day Clocks with Steel Chains and Solid Wood Cases made expressly for the Climate, also some first rate Silver Hunting Watches.

Meadow Street, 27th Jan. 1841.

Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.'s Advertisements.

A SALE OF SADDLERY AND HARDWARE.

WILL take place at the Rooms of the above this day the 27th Instant, at the usual hour, consisting of Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Hussar Bridles, Saddle Cloths, Martingales, Cavalry Saddles and Bridles, Carriage and Buggy Harness, Spare Reins, Head Stall Reins, Various Spare Articles, Cavisons complete, Buggy and Carriage Whips, Carriage Lamps &c. &c. Hardware consisting of Japanned Trays of Sizes, Shaving cases, Panakins, Foot and Leg Baths, Spice Boxes, Filterers, Digestors, Coffee Mills, Counter Weighing Machines, Letter weighing Ditto, Pistol Flasks, Patent Wire, Dish Covers and Safes, Fencing Masks, Pompei Jugs, a German Silver Tea Pot, &c. &c.

Likewise without reserve about 700 yards of printed Carpeting, particularly adapted for Tents, Rooms, &c. of a variety of neat patterns, will be sold in convenient lots for purchasers, Table Covers, Grey Long Cloths, Bolts of Canvas and Stout Linens Blue Paper, Cases of China Paper, Portuguese Paper, Umbrellas, Boxes of Indigo and Soap, &c, &c.

At 1 P. M. Any Horses or Carriages offering, after which to close an account a Quantity of Carbonell's Claret, Paullac Medoc, Chateau Margeaux, La Rose, Leoville Ditto, Newton's London Bottled Sherry &c. &c.

MESSRS. COLLETT AND CO. have for Sale on Commission the following.

Wyld's Map of India; shewing the Civil and Military Stations, with Tables of the Population and Distances.

Wyld's Index to ditto, containing the names of the Towns, Military and Civil Stations, Collectorates, Zillahs, &c, collected and Alphabetically arranged, with their Geographical positions correctly ascertained.

Portrait of Queen Victoria.

Do. of Prince Albert.

Soffes Grand Procession at the Queen's Marriage.

Political Sketches by H. H.

No. 45, A Cabinet of Tee-Totalers.—46, A good Dinner better than a dry Debate; 47, Recruiting for the Army; (5000 able-bodied men wanted to put down the Chartists)—48, New Appointments, Physician and Nurse Extraordinary.—49, Funeral Obsequies of Jocko, a Favorite Monkey, (died at Windsor Castle the 28th September 1839).—50, Mother Hubbard and her Dog *Bruin*.—51, The Prophetic Dream (a recent occurrence in Windsor Castle.)—52, Privy Council Extraordinary, (held at Buckingham Palace, Nov. 23, 1839).—53, the Harpy Eagle, the King of Birds of Prey, (lately seen hoving over Windsor Castle)—54, New Appointments at the old Windsor Castle.

13, Meadow Street, 26th Jany. 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place on Friday the 29th January 1841, at the Exchange Rooms, precisely at 11 A. M. where the attendance of Subscribers is respectfully solicited.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO'S.

THIRD LOTTERY, 1841.

ALL PRIZES.

On 30 Renewed Reserved Whole Tickets of the last Day's Drawing of the 1st Calcutta Government Lottery of 1841, divided into 752 Chances at Company's Rupees 25 per each. Chance or in advance 15 Rupees, balance 10 Rupees.

On half Tickets, 13 Rupees per chance.

CHEAP SCHEME.

1	Prize of		4	Whole	Tickets.
1	do.	of	2	do.	do.
2	do.	of one each	2	do.	do.
4	do.	of ½ each	2	do.	do.
8	do.	of ¼ each	2	do.	do.
32	do.	of ⅛ each	2	do.	do.
64	do.	of 1-16 each	4	do.	do.
128	do.	of 1-32 each	4	do.	do.
512	do.	of 1-64 each	8	do.	do.

752 Prizes — 30 Reserved Whole Tickets.

1st. Subscribers have the option of paying the full amount, Company's Rupees 25 at once or only 15 as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining their respective Prize Tickets will be deliverable after the conclusion of the Drawing.

2nd. Moffussil Subscribers are particularly requested to include Postage in their remittances as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of Postage but they have the option of paying the full amount at once.

3rd. Early applications is solicited for Tickets to the Projector at his Office No. 12 Waterloo Street opposite Messrs Dykes and Co. or near the Anckland Hotel.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.
BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY, *Projectors.*
Trustee.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in Wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.*, of Xeres.

In Butts at.....	Rs.	550
Hhd. at.....	,,	300
Quarter Cask.....	,,	150
In Quart Bottles per dozen....	,,	18

WILLIAM AND THOMAS EDMOND & Co.
Rampart Row, 20th Jan. 1841.

Messrs. Blackwell and Co.'s Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

A General Officer's Tent, Bengal built, in good order..... Rs. 400

A large sized double poled Tent in good order, Bengal built, with Routie and Privy Tent..... " 450

Apply to BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE above have received a few Copies of the admired Portrait of the *R. W. James Burnes* K. H. just published at Calcutta and dedicated to the Freemason of India.

Price per Copy Rs. 8.

Bombay, 27th January 1841.

FOR SALE.

A SHIGRAM with Patent Axles. Rs. 750
A Buggy Horse and Harness .. ,, 650
A Buggy with Patent Axles. ..... ,, 350
A Light Shigram Horse and Harness ,, 700
A High caste Grey Arab Horse rising 5 years old, would answer for a Lady..... ,, 550

Apply to BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 27th January 1841.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—A first rate racing Saddle made to order by "Gibson," quite complete with Stirrups, Girth, Surcingle, Saddle Cloth, and two racing Snaffles, one twisted, the other smooth, weight altogether under lbs. 3½—Price..... Rs. 100

A Snaffle Singly..... ,, 20

Apply to BLACKWELL AND Co.

MESSRS. COLLETT AND CO. COACH-MAKERS, beg to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have received from Europe and have exposed for Sale the following Articles viz.

Large Size Patent Hides for Carriage and Buggy Splash Board.
Patent Enamelled Hides for Do. Hoods.
Colling's Patent Axles.
Mail Coach Do.
Grass Hopper Springs for Bullock Hackries with Loops.
Superior Morocco Skins.
Do. Roons.
Setts of stump joints for Hoods.
Oval and Round Double Reflecting Lamps with Sockets.
Steel Plates for Springs of all sizes.
Best Europe body varnish.
A new Cab Phæton with Colling's Patent Axles and side Splashers, price Rupees 1,100.
A second Hand Europe Phæton with Mail Coach Axles, price Rs. 450.

Candy Wady Lane,
No. 13, Girgaum.

TO LET.—That large and commodious House called

THE MESS HOUSE.

Near the Church, Commanding one of the finest views of the Hills, and looking extensively over the Sea, it comprises one large room and 4 Bed rooms and is neatly furnished.

Plans with a List of Furniture &c. may be seen on application to

WOOLER AND Co.

Bombay Green, 27th Jan. 1841.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will Sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 4th of February, at his Residence Mazagon unless previously disposed of, part of the handsome and Modern Household Furniture and property of Lieut. J. ESTRIDGE Engineers leaving the Presidency.

The same comprizes, large square Mahogany Dining Table, round Jackwood Tables, Card Tables, Tea Poys, Sideboard, Blackwood Couches, Jackwood Ditto Chairs, a Glass Desert Set, Moon Lamps, hanging Lamps, Chiffoniers, a handsome Wardrobe and full sized double bed (both by Ferrar) Wardrobes, Cheval Glass, Dressing and Washing Tables, handsome Engravings with Gilt Frames, Carpets, China Matting, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

ALSO.

An Eight day Clock, a Shigram with Horse and Harness, and a large and valuable Collection of Plants in Pots, comprizing Laurels, Rose, Edwards, Geraniu &c. &c.

The property will be on view from the 2nd Proximo.

The sale will commance at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 27th Jan. 1841.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that persons desirous of entering into a Contract for conveying Stores, supplying followers and performing the Hamallage duties of this Department for three years from the 1st of May next, may on application at this Office from 10 A. M., to 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, obtain a Statement of the same with rates affixed, and such other information as they may require.

Verbal Offers for the Contract will be received at 12 o'clock on Monday the 1st of March next when persons will be required to bid a per Centage *below* the rates specified in the List above adverted to, at which they will undertake to perform the whole of the duties embraced therein in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

The Contractor will be bound to furnish promptly all such carriage and followers as may from time to time be required, or on failing to do so; it and there, or such other description of Carriage and followers as may be required in that behalf will be procured at his risk and loss, and in all such cases a fine of 30 per Cent upon the Amount of expences incurred, will be levied as liquidated damages for each and every such breach of Contract as often as the same may occur.

No persons will be allowed to tender for the Contract unless he previously deposits in this Office Rs. (1000) one thousand, which will be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of Contract should his offer be accepted, in which case he will be required to produce unexceptionable personal security in Rs. 20,000 for the due performance of the engagement.

The Annual outlay on account of the foregoing Contract is estimated at about Rs. (20,000) Twenty thousand, all further particulars relative to which will be communicated at the time of bidding, and no reason will be assigned for rejecting any offer.

J. C. HARTLEY, Lt.
Depty. Assist. Comy. Genl. in charge.

BOMBAY:
Depy. Comy. Genl's. Office,
13th January, 1841.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

BOMBAY COURIER, JAN. 26.

The *Royal Tiger* which arrived from the Persian Gulf on Saturday brought despatches from London to the various Governors in India. They bear the date of the 4th of November, and were sent by the British Government by way of Constantinople.

This proceeding affords a strong proof of the apprehensions which were at the time of their departure entertained of the conduct of Mahammed Ali.

It also demonstrates the superiority of the overland communication viâ Suez—for those despatches are said to be duplicates of others received here by Steamer *Victoria* on the 14th of last month. On the 12th instant intelligence to the 4th of Dec. that is a month later, reached Bombay.

Whether the attempt to send despatches viâ Asia Minor and the Euphrates will be continued, we have not learned; but it is probable that it will not be relinquished, until the questions now pending between Mohammed Ali and the Quintuple Alliance will be fully and finally settled.

Letters from Shikarpore dated the 9th instant and received here on Sunday last state that the surrender of Nuseer Khan has at last been positively effected. General Books having left a small force at Dadur, had entered the Bolan Pass, with every prospect of his operations being thoroughly successful. The Murrees and the other tribes are described as desirous of coming to terms with the British authorities.

The speedy pacification of lower Scinde may therefore be expected. We hope that proper arrangements will be adopted in order to oblige those restless predatory hordes to apply themselves henceforth to the arts of Agriculture and of peace.

In allusion to the utility which is advocated by many, of having more soldiers prepared for India, we may suggest that if one or two regiments could be formed from among the inhabitants of those districts, such enlistment would be do ubly useful, first in encouraging the attachment of the tribes; and secondly in placing at the disposal of the Indian Government, some very brave men, for according to the phrase "mountaineers make daring soldiers, as islanders make good seamen."

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.—At Kaudallah on the 20th instant, the Lady of Captain George Keith Erskine, Commandant of the Poona Irregular Horse, of a son and heir.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 22. Ensign R. J. Madden, Infantry from England.
do. do. Ensign A. B. Boyce, Infantry from England.
do. 24. Cornet Valiant, 1st Light Cavalry from Deesa.
do. do. Major J. Outram, 23d Regiment from Hyderabad.
do. do. Capt. Thomas Gidley, 11th Regiment from Hursole.
do. 26. Ensign F. T. Raikes, H. M. 57th Regiment from Mangalore.
do. do. Lieut. Thomas Allan, H. M. 57th Regiment from Mangalore.
do. do. Lieut. W. Ahmuty, H. M. 57th Regiment from Mangalore.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 25. Lieut. G. P. Eaton, M. Arty. to Madras,
do. do. Lieut. J. Rose, 15th Regiment N. I. to Kurrachee.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 1st of February next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Actg. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 10th Nov. 1840.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

SAILED

Jan. 23 Barque Hopkinson, C. R. Stephens, Master, to Ceylon Madras and Calcutta. *Passengers*—W. Nash Esq., A. Scott Esq., W. F. White.
Do. Do. Brig Onyx, John Brown, Master, to Colombo.
Do. 24. Barque Adele, G. Middleton, Master, to Calcutta.
Do. 25. Ship Samdany, Shaboo bin Tyeb Naccodah, to Muscat.
Do. Do. The E. I. C. Schooner Emily, Mr. H. Blower, Comg. to Sea.

Shipping in the Harbour.

H. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Hugh Lindsay.
Taptee.	Indus.
Royal Tiger.	Berenice.
BRIG.	Auckland.
Palinurus.	Cleopatra.

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Sovereign.	Mary Ann.
Ophelia and Ann	Tweed.
Parsee	Hugh Walker.
Ingleborough.	Shakespeare.
Memnon.	Dauntless.
Sycee.	Ramsay.
Charles Grant.	Thomas Coutts.

COUNTRY.

Canderbux.	St. George.
Pittamber Savoy.	Nurbudda.
Caroline.	Hamoody.
Colonel Newal.	Ratler.
Essavie.	Lady Clarke.
Maria.	Singapore Packet.
Ruby.	Corsair.
Fanny.	Soobrow.
Hydroose.	Mary Gordon.
Mayaram Dayaram.	Hindostan.
Alexander Robertson	Bombay Castle.
Ruparell.	

FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
LaAdele.	Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
ARAB.	
Harsingar.	
Futtay Mumbaruck.	
Lodease.	
Hamonshaw.	
Futtell Barree.	

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Juverna..	.....	London ..	5th August.
Idi.....	.....	Do.. ..	25th May
Europe.... ..	.....	Do.. ..	24th July.
Sir Ed. Paget.	Skinner & Co	Do.. ..	4th Sept.
E. of Balcarras	Remington & Co..	Do.. ..	2d Oct.
Simon Taylor	.....	Do.. ..	18th Sept.
Donna Pascoa.	McG. Brown rigg & Co.	Do.. ..	19th Nov.
Lion.....	Foster & Co.	Do.. ..	Ditto.
Halifax Packet	Gillanders, Ewart & co.	Do.. ..	Ditto.
Robert Stride	Foster & co.	Do.. ..	27th Nov
Buckinghamshire..	D. & M. Pestonjee.. ..	Do.. ..	4th Dec.
Grafton..	.....	Shields ..	9th Nov.
North Pole.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	
Royal Adelaide	.....	Do.. ..	
Emery.....	Foster & co.	Liverpool	1st Sept.
Wave.....	.....	Do.. ..	4th Sept.
B. Merchant..	W. & T. Edmond & Co.	Do.. ..	18th Sept.
Urania..	G. S. King..	Do.. ..	Ditto.
Emily.....	.....	Do.. ..	1st Sept.
Abbotsford....	.....	Do.. ..	28th Sept.
Goudolier	.....	Do.. ..	23d Sept.
Magistrate...	.....	Do.. ..	2d Oct.
Reliance.....	Foster & co.	Do.. ..	7th Oct.
Lancaster.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	5th Oct.
Ruthschild. ..	Foster & co.	Do.. ..	29th Oct.
William Miles.	.....	Do.. ..	24th Nov.
William Gillies.	.....	Do.. ..	2d Nov.
Chieftain.....	McG. Brown rigg & Co	Do.. ..	9th Oct.
Ospray..	Gillanders, Ewart & co	Do.. ..	3d Nov.
Countess of Loudon.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	18th Nov.
Kirkman Finlay..	.....	Do.. ..	26th Nov.
Royal Sovereign..	.....	Do.. ..	28th Nov.
Caledonia.. ..	McG Brown rigg & co.	Do.. ..	
Hero of Malown	DiromCarter & co.. ..	Do.. ..	
Wm. Sharples..	.....	Do.. ..	
Devonport.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	
Belvidere.. ..	W. & T. Edmond &co.	Do.. ..	
Liatia.....	H. & Cardwell	Do.. ..	
St. Lawrence..	.....	Do.. ..	
Crown..	.....	Do.. ..	
Caledonia.. ..	.....	Do.. ..	
Carnatic.....	Wm. Nicol & co.....	Clyde.. ..	In Sept.
Hope.....	Skinner & co.	Do.. ..	4th Sept.
Emerald Isle..	W. Nicol & co.....	Do.. ..	
Bucephalus....	Ditto.. ..	Do.. ..	
Ellora.....	Skinner & co.	Do.. ..	
Argyll.....	.....	Greenock..	19th Nov.
Favourite.. ..	.....	Llanelly ..	21st Nov.
Minerva.....	.....	Llanelly ..	10th July.
Emily.....	.....	Do.. ..	26th Sept.
Malton..	E. Maclean & co.. ..	Newcastle.	9th Nov.
Birman..	W. Nicol & co.....	N S. Wales	
Duke of Bronte	.....	.....	5th Nov.
Lady East....	Foster & co.	.....	10th Nov.
Alex. Baring..	.....	.....	25th Nov.
Ann.....	.....	.....	23d Dec,
Louisa..	.....	.....	14th Dec.
Inglis	.....	.....	30th Jan.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies & Co.....	Bordeaux	4th June.
LeCeres	T. Jefferies & co.....	Nantes ..	1st Feb.
Mavis.....	.....	China ..	
John..	W Nicol&co.	Do.. ..	
C. Cowasjee..	.....	Do.. ..	
Simplicia..	.....	Do.. ..	
Drongan.....	T. Jefferies& co.....	Aden.. ..	10th Nov.
Jehangeer.. ..	Ditto.. ..	Singapore	25th Dec.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer....	Spt.I. Navy.	Suez.. .	1st Feb.
Lady Clarke...	Skinner&Co.	London ..	Dispatch.
St. George....	Dirom Carter & Co.. ..	London ..	Dispatch.
Parsee.....	Grey & Co..	Liverpool.	In Jan.
Memnon.....	Dirom Carter & Co	Colombo..	Dispatch.
Thomas Coutts	B & A. Hormuzjee....		
Ingleborough..	EglintonMaclean & Co.		
Charles Grant..	C. Cowjee & Co		
Sycee.....	H.& Cardwell	Liverpool.	Dispatch
Shakespeare...	Skinner &Co		
Hugh Walker.	Do.....		
Ramsay.....	Do.....		
Tweed	.....		
William.....	T. Jefferies & Co.. ..		
Mary Anne..	M. Burn & Co..	London ..	15th Feb.
Dauntless... ..	McG. Brownrigg & Co.	Liverpool.	Dispatch.
Hannah.....	T. Jefferies & Co.. ..	Singapoor..	
Colonel Newall	.....	Do.	Dispatch.
Candahar.. ..	M. Burn & Co	China.....	1st Feb.
Sir H.Compton	AgaM.Rahim	China.....	Immd.
Ophelia &Anne	Foster & Co.	.....	
Singapore Packet..... ..	F. Limjee .	Singapoor.	Dispatch.
Mary Gordon..	EdujeeFramjee & Co...	China.....	1st Feb.
Sovereign.. ..	.....		
Hindoostan...	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Liverpool.	Dispatch.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Address to the QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY AND HER ROYAL CONSORT on the birth of the Princess Royal will lie for signature at the Town Hall, until Saturday the 30th instant.

L. C. C. RIVETT,
Sheriff.

26th January 1841.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, January 27, 1841.

A very numerous and highly respectable Meeting of the Principal Inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, assembled in the Town Hall yesterday at 3 o'Clock to frame an Address to Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA and PRINCE ALBERT on the birth of the Princess Royal. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Chief Justice Sir John Awdry, and the Heads of all the Civil and Military Departments, as well as several of the leading Merchants attended the Meeting. At ½ past three the Chair was taken by L. C. C. Rivett Esq. the Sheriff, who briefly stated the objects of the Meeting and explained that the Peon who had been intrusted with the requisition had mistaken his orders, and thus few signatures were on the Paper, but that he had no doubt all would unite in loyalty on the present auspicious occasion, and be unanimous in voting the Address which would now be read. The Sheriff stated also that he was empowered by Sir James Carnac to affix his Signature to the petition and express his regret that his departure for Baroda prevented his attendance which he would have delayed for the purpose, but feared to encounter the approach of the hot weather in Guzzerat.

Sir John Awdry rose, and after a short and neat speech moved Resolution the 1st seconded by Framjee Cowasjee.

Resolution 1.—That a loyal and dutiful Address of congratulation to Her Majesty and Prince Albert on the auspicious birth of the Princess Royal be prepared for Signature.

Carried unanimously.

The Lord Bishop then rose and moved Resolution 2nd seconded by Jugganathjee Sunkersett Esq.

Resolution 2.—That the following be agreed to as the Address.

The Address.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"We the undersigned European and Native Inhabitants, of Bombay offer the tribute of our heartfelt congratulations to your Majesty, and your Majesty's Royal Consort, on the auspicious event which by the divine goodness promises continuance to your Majesty's Royal Line.

We rejoice to approach the Throne with the sincere expression of feeling personal as well as public, participating as subjects in the blessings of orderly succession to the rule of your Majesty's wide spread Empire, and sympathizing in an increase of domestic happiness so auxiliary to virtues which form the safeguard of Nations," ! !

Address carried unanimously.

His Excellency Sir T. McMahon moved Resolution 3rd, seconded by Aga Mahommed Jaffer Esq.

Resolution 3.—That the Address shall remain for Signature at the Town Hall till Saturday Evening the 30th at 5 P. M.

Carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Mr. Farish moved Resolution 4th, seconded by J. Skinner Esq.

Resolution 4.—That the Governor in Council be requested to cause the Address to be transmitted to the Court of Directors in order to be presented in the usual mode. Carried unanimously.

Sir John Awdry then rose and moved a vote of thanks to the Sheriff for his conduct in the Chair.

The Sheriff returned thanks and the meeting dispersed.

WE have been requested to state that Petitions are being got up to be signed by the general body of European and Native Merchants, and are now in a forward state of preparation to be addressed to the Two Houses of Parliament to induce them to take under their immediate consideration the present state of our relations with China, in order that vigorous and decisive measures may be adopted for the speedy, honorable and permanent settlement of our Commercial intercourse with that Country, which is of such value and importance to Great Britain and India, and from the continued interruption of which the best Interests of this Presidency are now severely suffering. The Petitions above alluded to, will be ready for general signature on Friday Morning next at the Exchange Room.

WE understand that it is in contemplation to call together a Meeting of the principal European and Native Gentlemen and particularly the latter, who possess Landed Estates, to take into consideration some plans for improving the Town of Bombay both as regards appearance and sanitory precaution. A new Street is proposed to be cut from the neighbourhood of Mombadavee Tank in the Bhendy Bazar Road to the corner of Market Street, where it issues on the Esplanade, and in almost a straight line with the Bazar Gate of the Fort, added to this, it is proposed to cover in all the noisome drains which generate pestilence in the Island, and if possible to cause a stream of water to flow through them by artificial means, this would require a Steam Engine and in Calcutta one is in constant use for the purpose. It is intended also to make other great improvements, and a Company will probably be formed ultimately for the purpose, and we think it would be a good speculation. We shall be sure to attend the Meeting when it takes place and report progress.

SHAH SHOOJAH's health is said to be declining, and there is a probability that he will not remain long to cumber the throne of the Dooranee Empire. "Who is to be his successor?" is a question naturally asked and, we can only say we suppose Puppet the Second. Whoever in future is Sovereign of Affghanistan must submit to British tutelage and sway, or his reign will be of short duration. We are not aware who stands next heir to the Musnud, but we believe the Shah has a large Family, and as the English are legitimatists, we suppose the eldest will be called to the succession and be kept there so long as he is a good boy. If old Dost Mahomed was not such an independent fellow we should like to see him replaced on the throne by the British. He is much liked wherever he goes, and seems to have many requisites for Kingly Power. He is a sort of second Napoleon with his escort, and charms all the people around him by his cheerfulness and good humour. We must confess the Dost is rather a favorite of ours, and thinking he has had a bad run of luck, almost wish something would turn up in his favor which might be converted by our government to his advantage.

WE are truly sorry to find that the rumour of an augmentation of two Corps of Light Infantry, and one of Rifles to the Bombay Army, is after all no augmentation at all, as two of the present Corps are to be converted into Light Bobs, and the Flank Companies of others converted into Riflemen, however let it be put off as long as possible still it must come at last, we cannot go on as we are much longer, and the expedients of Local Corps, Irregular Horse &c. &c. will be found in the end almost as expensive and less to be depended on, than a regular addition to the Regiments of the line. The *Agra Ukhbar* in an article headed "*In the first review of our Military disgraces &c.,*" goes over the old ground of the inefficiency of the present number of officers for the wants of the Army, and justly censures the penny wise and pound foolish system of the Home Authorities. The state expenditure in India is certainly enormous, but not more than commensurate with the greatness of the Empire. The fault is that the outlay is not evenly balanced. The Civil Establishments of the Country are too onerous and burdensome, and the sum which goes to support extravagant Departments of that service, would suffice to furnish Troops enough to keep a whole district in subordination. With regard to the *Ukhbar's* proposition that additional Companies European Regiments should be raised, though desirable enough on many grounds, is now rendered unnecessary by the pacific attitude of affairs in Europe which allow of more of H. M. Regiments being sent out to this country. It is the Native Army which really wants improvement. Much has been done of late years to increase the comfort and respectability of the Native Officers of the Armies of British India, but we conceive much remains to be done. Natives in Civil employ actually attain situations as Mamletdars &c. in which they gain enormous salaries (for Natives) and lord it, over a large district sometimes for months without controul. The Soobedar Major of a Regiment when attaining the height of his ambition becomes a Killedar of some dismantled Hill Fortress, where he is in a manner isolated and obtains little consideration from his Native Brethren. The institution of the "order of merit" was good, but to make it more prized it would have been well to have attached very liberal pensions in the most deserving cases, and moreover if a few of the most distinguished were attracted to the presidency, and some Magisterial authority conferred on them, and great public respect and attention paid to them, we think it would be a highly politic measure. What can be better than the appointment to the command of the Tannah Rangers for a deserving Native Officer, and how much is that office coveted by the Native Commissioned Officers of the Bombay Army, and why? Because that officer is a person of no slight consequence in every point of view, and is constantly in communication with parties high in the service independent of all pecuniary considerations. The Native Officer of course can in no instance be allowed to command the European, but Parades of Exercise of the men might take place under the Senior Native officer in every Regiment and the principal Maœuvres translated and explained and furnished to every Native Officer. This would increase the respect of the men for them and be easily managed without affecting the discipline of a Regiment. In our opinion the Native Army is as trustworthy as ever, and the solitary case of the 2nd Bengal Light Cavalry should not be used as an eternal Text to refer to in proof of lukewarmness and disaffection among our Seapoys. Fear is contagious, one cowardly scoundrel may have hung back at the very critical moment of action, and indecision for an instant in such a crisis is from a single soldier confusion and disorganization often to a whole body. Too much has already been said on this subject, and if our Native Soldiers could read the public prints they would in no wise be obliged to the Press in general. The *United Service Gazette* has a very good suggestion in its columns of yesterday, and one which in days of yore we have advocated ourselves, and that is the establishment of an English School Master to every Regiment of Native Infantry. A knowledge of our language and a perusal of our works would go far to make the Native Soldier a better man. The few books sent to a Regimental Mahratta School are of course of use in learning that language, but though generally translations from English, quite fail to offer any good or useful information towards an acquirement of the Laws, Religion, Manners and Customs of the English People. The School Departments of Native Regiments want new modelling. The Pundit should know the English language, and the Education Society is daily turning out clever young lads with a competent knowledge of English, who would gladly grasp at employment if it was made more respectable and profitable. We shall return to this subject from time to time and advocate such improvements as may be of real benefit to our old friends the tried and trusty Seapoys.

AN Inquest was held yesterday on the Body of a man of the Hindoo Caste a Biggaree labourer, at the Cotton Screws, who had run into the Sea Back Bay the previous afternoon and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. It was found deceased had been labouring under an attack of fever for several days, and a Verdict was returned accordingly.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

ON PRESESVING TIMBER, &c. FROM THE DESTRUCTIVE ATTACKS OF THE WHITE ANT.—BY ALIQUIS.

The well known effects of corrosive sublimate in protecting objects of Natural History from the attacks of insects, induced me to make a trial of its power of preserving timber, carpets, &c. from the destructive inroads of the white ant,—and I am happy in being able to say that the experiments I made were perfectly successful, and justify the hope that, by the means now recommended, we shall soon drive these destructive insects from our houses—or at all events render their visitations comparatively harmless.

The strength of the solution I used, was one ounce of the corrosive sublimate to one gallon of water, having previously rubbed the mineral up with a little alcohol to increase its solubility;—wood was immersed in the solution for one week, but carpets and cotton cloth were allowed to remain only for two days. The experiments I varied in every possible way—and uniformly obtained the same result, viz., that the white ant will but very partially, if at all, destroy the substance of any thing macerated in the solution, and that, on discovering its nature, they immediately disappear.

With woollen cloth the effects were less decisive, as the solution appears to be unable to penetrate the fibres of the wool, and is partially removed by washing—but under cotton carpets, rush mats, &c. the insects will burrow for the first day or two, and then disappear; and with regard to timber they are even more fastidious, as I have observed in their covert ways, that they had placed a coating of earth between themselves and the wood; evidently anxious not even to come into contact with the poison.

The advantages of preparing wood in the way recommended are not, however, confined to its immunity from the attacks of the white ant—as it is now generally known that the same preparation (Kyan's patent) effectually resists dry rot, or other decay: and from the power it is known to possess, of coagulating the albumen contained in the wood—and indurating the fibres of the softer and cheaper varieties of timber, and rendering them immediately fit for use, if cut down even in a state of active vegetation, are circumstances well worthy of public attention. The method, I believe at present adopted, for preserving the wood of public buildings from attacks of the white ant, is by the application of mineral oil; and its effects are but temporary, as it appears to depend upon its stead a solution of the muriate of mercury—no repetition of the process would be necessary either to guard against the destructive effects of time, or the more sudden and injurious inroads of the white ant.

Its power over cloth is equally beneficial, and it has been found a perfect preservation against mildew.* As few tents become unserviceable from the simple wear and tear of use, I feel assured if the outer cloth alone, where the decay almost invariably begins, were steeped in the solution, it would, at a very trifling expence, add many years to its durability.

With reference to the question whether such an active agent, as we know muriate of mercury to be, could be so extensively used with impunity, and whether would it not by becoming volatilized, impregnate the atmosphere of the rooms or tent with poisonous qualities, I am not able from personal experience to reply; but, from experiments which have been made to ascertain that point in England, I do not conceive that any injurious consequence would result from its use—more especially when applied to timber, cotton carpets or tent cloth, as the effects of the mineral upon both of these substances, is to enter into chemical combination with them—and repeated washing in no ways diminishes its preservative power. I may mention that a vessel was built in England of timber, prepared in the above way, with the sails and cordage also steeped in the solution, and that no inconvenience was experienced by the workmen in preparing the materials, or by the crew who inhabited her after she was finished.

The above remarks make no pretension to originality; the subject is one which has excited much attention in England, although I am not aware that it is one generally known in India. In submitting them I have been only anxious to give a knowledge of the facts more extended circulation, in a country where decay of property is so general and so rapid, from causes which muriate of mercury possesses the power of counteracting.

Madura, 1838.

* vide *United Service Journal* on Kyan's patent.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHBAR, JANUARY 16.

Dost Mohuhmud has reached Hindoostan, having crossed the Attock on the 29th ultimo. All was quiet and orderly in camp.

We have received accounts representing Shah-Soojah's health to be giving way, and that it is not expected he would enjoy his new reign long. There is no other news from Cabool.

The King of Bokhara is destroying the road which leads to his Capital from Heerat, under apprehensions of the approach of the English. His Majesty lately—the report goes—put his Wuzeer to death, for no better reason than his own pleasure: the act has thrown the city of Bokhara into great excitement.

A Qafila was to leave Ferozepore on the 18th inst., where Brigadier Anquetil had arrived, suffering from a very severe attack of Opthalmia.

Colonel Shelton's Brigade has passed through the Khyber Pass with the loss merely of a few Camels, and the narrow escape of some Horse Artillery Troopers. A gun, horses and men, all went down a hill,—a Kud—in consequence of a portion of a new road having given way, but without injury to the parties.

Letters from Jodhpore state, that the Naths had returned in great numbers, and that Capt. Ludlow had intimated his intention to the Raja, of withdrawing from the Court, unless these people were dismissed. The question must sooner or later be decided by the Sword.

We know not what favours are in store for our friends the Borderers at Ferozepore—beside the debatable ground of the Punjaub—but, however, mysterious the sayings and doings of Government, thus much at least has transpired, that the Commissariat of that frontier port has been ordered to provide with all expedition, Tonnage for the immediate despatch to Sukkur of 44 sepoys pauls and six Staff Sergeants' tents; and that Colonel Moseley of the 60th and Tulloch of the 64th, have been directed to keep in readiness for despatch to the ghaut, the entire camp equipage of their respective corps.

Our correspondents withhold all information as to what Regiments accompany, precede, or follow the Canvass, though they ought to be well informed. In this state of uncertainty we can only conclude that either the 60th and 64th are to proceed down the Sutlej, as soon as plans have been matured, or—we know not what. The troops lately at Sukkur have been marching about to Dadur, Khelat and elsewhere, so that they can hardly be in want of camp equipage. And it would appear to be but ill advised, to deprive two of the strongest Regiments of the important post of Ferozabad, of the means of moving efficiently at a moment's warning into the Punjaub—which they have but just now been pushed on to supervise. At the same time it must be conceded, that the circumstance, of absurdity being a main attribute of a public measure now-a-days, supplies no grounds for the belief that measures with this ingredient are not adopted by the good and great men who have been entrusted with the conduct of affairs. It is however, just possible that no absurdity has been committed in the present matter, and probable that somewhat of interest may be in prospect.

From Loodeeanah we gather that they are still as completely in the dark there, as are those who naturally look to them for tidings of the ultimate destination of Dost Mahomed, at least so far as relates to his residence at that station. This arrival being expected to occur in two or three weeks, arrangements had been made for his temporary accommodation in the neighbourhood of the house of Lieutenant Cunningham, the Assistant to the Political Agent. The city of Loodeeanah is a large and flourishing one says our informant, and is a perfect colony of Affghans, Cashmeerees, and others from the extreme North and North-West of India. Consequently the Dost will be surrounded if he remain there! by a thousand familiar scenes to combine their "blended influences" with those yet more cogent ones arising out of his propinquity to the land he loves so well, to attract him thither again as soon as ever opportunity occurs.

In the first review of Military disgraces and disasters such as have of late occurred to our Cavalry, we agree with our Correspondent "Ex Uno &c." that we must not expect to find that minute accuracy which we can only see in the legal investigation about to ensue; yet the unpalatable fact that infamy has fallen on a hitherto valued portion of our army; is not to be concealed. But while the punishment, where punishment may be found to be due, is left to the legal tribunals, it may be well to enquire into those questions regarding the prevention of such like untoward events for the future. That we hold our Empire by the strength of opinion (or to vary the old phrase by one not less true, by the opinion of our strength) is admitted by parties of all shades; and none affect that it is retained thro' the agency of any active principle of loyalty. It is moreover true, that the sepoy is to us of little value save when commanded by our European officers. Even the Court of Directors, chary as they are of diminishing the amount of the dividend which they annually draw from this country, are aware of this fact,—though they demur at augmenting to an efficient amount the number of British officers employed upon their army. They shrink from the pecuniary expenditure which must be involved by efficiently officering their native Regts. Their reluctance to this only mode of securing to themselves the possession of the country arises solely from the expense that would be incurred—a reluctance they have indeed frequently shewn in scarcely less vital matters. Their ill-judged economy in one quarter, and their lavish expenditure in another are gradually eating into the heart of their Empire, and if allowed to do so, must effect its destruction. Even out of their parsimony arises profusion, and the cases past and present are numerous, wherein a judicious expenditure at first, would have saved heavy sums in the end. Even Sir John Malcolm himself seems to admit that their "urgent injunctions of economy" at a time when there was a surplus of a million and upwards, *prevented Lord Cornwallis from taking Seringapatam in* 1792, so that he was induced to leave the Mysore tiger wounded and writhing with pain and rage, but not the less capable of "rendering unnecessary, seven years later, all the expense and bloodshed of another campaign"—as predicted by Mr. Orme in his letter dated August 13th, 1793.

This for one instance; meantime the startling events that have transpired of late both in the Bombay Army and our own, must have a tendency to awaken the Ministers of the Crown and of the Company to the necessity that exists for augmenting our European troops in India; and as Royal Regiments are not likely to be available for India, in the present pasture of our relations with France and other powers; it is to be hoped that the royal sanction and the vote of Parliament, may be given for the levying of additional Company's European Regiments, as well as that the Court of

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Directors may, by those astounding circumstances of falling away on the part of our native troops, be roused to see, that this is not the season for penny-wise saving, if the permanence of our dominion in India, and of their stock in England, is to be secured. If it be conceded, as it must be, that our power in India has no root in the affections of the people, that it subsists by their distrust of each other, and by their dread of our superiority in the field—then, we fear, it must be admitted also, that the progress of our system in producing universality of depression, is continually supplying motives of union against the common enemy, while recent events have by no means had a tendency to keep up in the people of India collectively, "a dread of our superiority in the field," as regards that portion of our troops which is composed of their fellow natives.* Fortunately indeed our European troops have ever so conducted themselves in the field as to command the admiration even of their foes. Hence there is no cause to anticipate other than an accession of the popular dread of our superiority in the field, from any augmentation of their numbers.

There is another consideration worthy of some weight in determining and supplying the additional troops which India at this moment requires. That consideration is, that while the monopoly of the higher offices by Europeans spreads, as it does, discontent through the masses of the more respectable natives, its effects are not likely to be less dangerously felt in the Native Army. An army of some two hundred thousand men, not one of whom can rise to any office equal in rank and pay to that of an Ensign, nor enter the army in any higher capacity than that of a private soldier, is an instrument, we will not say which cannot long be wielded with safety, but which cannot to a sufficient extent be depended on. Sir J. Malcolm himself acknowledges that our native soldiery "are neither insensible to their own consequence, nor unobservant of the depressed scale on which they serve." But, while it would be difficult to go with prudence further than *he* is willing to, nothing can be more disproportionate to the admitted exigency than the ameliorations which he proposes and the consequences which he anticipates from them;—those of turning old Subadars into Dorogahs and so forth!—It is obvious, then, that our wisest policy, as regards this question, is that which prescribes an augmentation of our European Troops. Heartily do we trust that the exigency and its remedy will both be recognized; and if the day shall ever arrive, which shall see this country provided with a European force exclusively made up of British Indian Regiments, we say that then and not till then will the British Officers of the Indian Army receive a full possession of their rights of command, and of honourable and responsible employment.

This is the only real way of meeting the many questions at issue at present among our correspondents, who are we fear, engaged in a melee where each strikes for himself, without distinction of foes. But as the principal Military paper in these Provinces, ours has no choice, but to afford a field to our friends, an accommodation we must say, which they show no backwardness in using freely. When they have continued the contest a little more, we shall interpose, and decide between the combatants on some of the points at issue. We will then give our opinion of the 2nd Cavalry—but that we have already done—and the affair of Kotah as well as of other points, and we only hope our valuable correspondents will shew an impatience for it by a little brevity in their favours, and—on this great question—fewer of them.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, JANUARY 14.

We challenged the correctness of the *Courier's* version of the Sultanpettah affair, under Colonel Wellesley, at Seringapatam, and our contemporary states the case as follows:—

'What we advance is simply this—Colonel Wellesley being engaged on a joint night attack, *missed his troops*; and, for want of proper leading in the column he was to have headed, *that portion of the assault failed.* Colonel Wellesley, returned to General Harris's tent, in no slight degree confounded by the circumstance; and Sir D. Baird, who was ordered to renew the attack, (the next morning we think) did, unhesitatingly, solicit General Harris would permit Wellesley to resume the lead of it—passing, at the same time, a compliment on the ability of his comrade, as being one who was fully equal to the execution of the assigned task.'

The portion of the above statement which we hold to be incorrect is that Colonel Wellesley *missed his troops* which attributes the failure to a wrong cause, and if our contemporary will refer to the Life of the Duke by Jackson and Scott, volume one, page 25 &c. he will find that the failure is otherwise accounted for. Not that we pin our own faith upon that version either; but as far as we recollect there is no good account of the matter which imputes the non-success to such a cause; and in respect what the *Courier* alleges, in other portions of his remarks upon the subject, maintaining that it was Colonel Wellesley's interest, as the Governor General's brother, which in effect screened him on the occasion, and that it was General Baird's magnanimity which attained him the next day's command, we think it undeniable that the publication of Lord Harris's private diary refutes those stories; for that diary is *demonstrative* of the fact that his lordship did not, even in his own most private judgment, consider Colonel Wellesley blamable for the failure, and that therefore had he been the officer of least interest in all the army, his lordship could not have censured him on the occasion. We ourselves however think that the Colonel *was* to blame, and we think his fault was rashness; but the failure was not, in any view, of a nature which justifies the *least* comparison between it and the Nufoosk disaster. Our contemporary, indeed, says he never designed to draw any comparisons between them, but only to argue that *as* Colonel Wellesley (and the same of Nelson after the Teneriffe business) had subsequent opportunities allowed him of commanding, therefore Major Clibborne is entitled to the same grace. The *Courier* does not appear to us to here draw the necessary distinction between failures from *manifest professional incapacity*, and failures from other causes; and until he does that, we fear we shall not agree in considering the Nelson and Wellesley cases as precedents by which to determine the Clibborne one. As, however, a controversy on the question would not be interesting to the public in general—as even military men must have read all the principal versions of the Sultunpettah business—we do not purpose to prolong the discussion; and if the Bombay Government like to employ Major Clibborne again in critical service-situaitons e'en let them do it!

ENGLISHMAN, JANUARY 15.

BALL ON BOARD THE VERNON.—A very gay and extremely well arranged evening party was given on board this splendid vessel on Thursday by her much esteemed Commander, Captain Denny. The guests, consisting chiefly of ladies and gentlemen who had at some time or other made a voyage in the *Vernon*, together with *their* particular friends, must have numbered one hundred and fifty. The Quarter Deck and noble Poop of the gallant vessel were entirely closed in with the Union Jack, and the ship's signal and other flags, very tastefully arranged. Athwart ships, a little before the mainmast, the motto 'VERNON SEMPER VIRET' blazed upon the assembly in variegated lamps, and opposite this was another row of lamps suspended beneath the poop rails and above the entrance to the poop cabins. Within these latter, coffee and wines (the champagne of a most excellent quality) were served for the refection of the dancers and loungers, the supper being spread in the cuddy and side cabins below. Clustered round the mizen mast and capstan, both of whic were concealed by flags, two bands of music performed their office,—the one on the poop under Mr. Balin's able direction playing a variety of quadrilles and waltzes in its best style. The company began to assemble about eight o'clock, and were not long in practically illustrating the poetry of motion. The dancing took place on the fore part of the poop which, from its great width, and perfect freedom from all obstructions in the shape of sky lights, wheels, &c. afforded accommodation for two sets of quadrillists and a large ring of waltzers, who really appeared to enjoy themselves very much. The whole of the arrangements were effected by Mr. Drew, the chief officer, and did as much credit to his taste, as his active endeavours to second the hospitable efforts of Captain Denny did honor to his feelings. A little after one the party adjoined to the supper table, where a really elegant and abundant collation was laid out, and received ample justice at the hands of the merry party. Mr. H. Ricketts of the Civil Service, in a very neat speech proposed the health of Captain Denny which was drank with three times three and voiciferous cheers. Soon after two, the Company took leave, delighted with their entertainment, with the superb vessel, and with the kindness and hospitality of their excellent host, the Commander.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S MEETING.

COURIER, JANUARY 14.

The adjourned Meeting of the above Society took place last evening, and was very fully attended—in the absence of the President the Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, the Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep, Esq. presided on the occasion.

At the last Meeting Mr. Prinsep mentioned that the Court of Directors had written for whatever duplicate specimens the Society had in their Museum; the Curator had been desired to find out how many of these there were, and he had since prepared a list, which had been submitted to the Committee of Papers and approved of by them—the Meeting determined that the Curator should be permitted to pack up and send these specimens home by the first opportunity.

The Officiating Curator's Report for December on the state of the Society's Museum, was read; it stated that in consequence of the Society never yet having had the advantage of the continued services of a regular Curator, the greater part of the specimens had been much neglected, and he had found considerable difficulty in identifying the donors, or the localities where found of many—but Mr. Piddington is doing his utmost now to put things in their right order. It was thought by a part of the Members present that the publication of the whole report in the Society's proceedings would have the effect of inducing some of those interested in the welfare of the Society to make up many deficiencies which had occurred, particularly in the valuable mineral collection; but after some discussion it was determined that the publication of the whole report was, under the circumstances, inexpedient.

Mr. Prinsep mentioned that there was a likelihood of Captain Tremenheer's very valuable collection of minerals, &c. being offered to be placed in the Society's rooms—on which Dr. O'Shaughnessy proposed that the collection should be obtained, and, as the room where the model of the Moorshedabad Palace is at present, will soon be vacated, the collection be placed there—this was carried.

(The Officiating Secretary has requested that our reporter's accounts of the presentation of, and discussion upon, certain antiquarian remains, Sir A. Burnes' collection of sketches of zoological specimens on the Indus, &c. &c. be kept back, pending the preparation of a regular report of proceedings.)

An interesting Agricultural Report on the various States on the North West Frontier had been received from Major Ousely—this paper will appear shortly in the Monthly Journal of the Society.

The following members were then proposed to be balloted for at the next Meeting:—

Captain W. R. Fitzgerald, (of Engineers,) proposed by Capt. Broome, and seconded by the Officiating Secretary.

Charles Binny Trevor, Esq, proposed by Mr. John Torrens and seconded by the Officiating Secretary.

Rajah Khan Behadur Khan, proposed by the Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep, and seconded by Dr. O'Shaughnessy.

The electing of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and the following gentlemen were elected:

Vice Presidents—Hon'ble Sir J. P. Grant, Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep, Hon'ble W. W. Bird, and Hon'ble Sir H. W. Seton.

Members of the Committee of Papers.—Dr. Wallich, Major Forbes, Dr. O'Shaughnessy, Baboo Prosunnocoomar Tagore, Dr. Hæberlin, Dr. Spry. Captain Boileau, C. Huffnagle, Esq, Captain Broome and E. Stirling, Esq.

Several works of great importance had been received since the last Meeting, for which and other presentations the thanks of the Society were accorded.

On the table were some beautiful specimens of the Pelican, Flamingo, Pigeon, &c., prepared by Mr. Bouchez.

THE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

HURKARU, JANUARY 13.

We believe that it is pretty generally known that the Educational Committee, some time ago made an application to Government, for encreased pecuniary assistance, founded upon a very cogent representation of the extent to which the view and intention of the Committee towards the more enlarged promotion of public instruction have been hitherto cramped and fettered, in consequence of insufficient means. We have now the satisfaction to announce, that the local government, has, we believe, its own responsibility, communicated to the Secretary to the Committee of Education, that the former *annual grant* of the Government to Educational purposes, will, for the future, be encreased by the munificent sums of one lack and sixty thousand rupees, which is now placed at the disposal of the Educational Committee. We noticed the liberal *intention* of Government on this head some time since, but as there are sometime many things between the cup and the lip, even in Government matters, we think it not superfluous to take this occasion to mention that the Secretary to the Committee received the official communication of the grant on Saturday last; and we cannot, when conveying this important fact to the public, refrain from accompanying it with the highest expressions of our sense of its wisdom, as well as munificence and justice to the moral wants of the people.—

HURKARU, JANUARY 14.

Dr. George Angus, Secretary to the Medical Board, has been appointed Deputy Governor of the Military Orphan Asylum, in room of Col. Macleod, proceeding to Europe. A better selection could not have been made.

We regreat that we have not taken an earlier opportunity of reminding our Military readers in the Mofussil, of the meeting of subscribers to the Military Fund, which has been fixed for the 27th instant. At this meeting, there is to be the usual election of Directors for the ensuing year, &c &c.; and, after all the common business has been got through, the meeting is to be made special, for the consediration of the Meerut proposals, which have already been circulated to the Army. We must remind our readers at the Presidency, that if they wish to have new Directors appointed by subscribers generally, and not by one another, or to have a voice in any other proceedings, they must attend the meeting of the 27th, and our Mofussil friends—at least such of them as will receive this intimation in time—are reminded that *they* must send their proxies. We do not know what steps the Meerut requisitionists have taken; but we trust, that they will have sent their proxies, before receiving this, for otherwise they will be too late, and the Directors, as is often the case, will be but feebly opposed.

FRENCH PERFORMANCE.—We have been requested to intimate, that the French Artistes intend shortly to give another performance, the last not having proved at all remunerative. The pieces intended to be performed, are a small Opera and the Honey Moon.

THEFT.—Thefts by domestics are now being rather extensively practised in Calcutta. Several cases have happend lately, one of which was reported yesterday at the Police. A gentleman residing in the neighbourhood of Bow Bazar, lost silver spoons and other articles altogether to the value of about forty rupees. These have been runaway with by the kitmutgar and bearer of the house, who have both made themselves scarce.

CAPTURE OF A LARGE GANG OF GAMBLERS—Last evening, at about four o'clock, the Police made a successful capture in Cheenapara, of a large body of gamblers, thirtysix in number, most of whom were Chinese. The Police folks are getting rather efficient of late, as far as gamblers are concerned. What a blessing it would be if the same could be said of them in regard to the robbers!

THE AMHERST.—The *Amherst* has just returned from Arracan, and is under preparation, to start again for the same place. Those who would wish to dispatch stores by her will have an opportunity to do so. She leaves by the 18th instant.

EXPORTATION OF PICE.—The last river steamer despatched for the Upper Provinces, has taken up pice to the amount of twenty-five thousand rupees.

FRIEND OF INDIA, JANUARY 14

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—Our contemporaries have, during the last week published a long and very interesting letter from Mr. Anderson, one of the leading Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, to the Directors of the Projected East India Steam Navigation Company, formed under the auspices of Mr. Curtis. The letter is based upon a solid foundation of facts, and distinguished for calm and clear reasoning; and it is supported by an irresistible appeal to the success which has already attended the efforts of the Peninsular Company in the establishment of a communication by steam between England and Egypt. The object of Mr. Anderson's letter is to propose a junction of the two Companies. The arguments which he employs to shew that there is no chance of success left to Mr. Curtis's Company, after the occupation of the European line of navigation by a chartered, organized and working Company, with a large paid up capital, a monopoly of the government contract in the Mediterranean and vessels which have demonstrated their capabilities by more than one successful voyage, must carry conviction to every candid mind. His states that the establishment of Mr. Curtis's Company is made entirely to hinge upon the acquisition of a Charter; that He Majesty's Government, having recently chartered one Company for this express object, would not be forward to incorporate another, the competition of which might interfere with the success of both; that before a charter could be obtained, the applicants must exhibit the necessity of bestowing it, & shew that they possessed ample means for carrying the object speedily into effect, and had at command a paid up capital of a quarter of a million sterling, or thereabouts. As the Associations would not be able to comply with any of these preliminary requisitions, they would not in all probability be successful in their application for a charter; their plan would therefore be defeated at the outset. In the meantime the Peninsular and Oriental Company would gradually enlarge their resources and efforts, under the protection of their Charter, and take immediate steps to occupy the Indian branch of the navigation as they had the European; and Mr. Curtis's Company would thus find themselves as distinctly anticipated and superseded in this line, as they have already been in that of the Mediterranean. A junction of the two Associations would enable the Peninsular and Oriental Company to extend their operations to the Indian Ocean at a much earlier period than might otherwise be expected. The Precursor Steamer, which is now on the stocks in England, and will be afloat and at sea before the close of this year, is building under an arrangement with that Company which is likely to end in an amalgamation of interests at least on the Suez side. Mr. Anderson is anxious therefore for a combination of Comprehensives, Precursors and Orientals, in one plan of exertion.

The only objection to this junction of the Comprehensives with the Peninsular Company, is that which naturally arises out of the high tone of which the former have hitherto maintained. The advocates for the Comprehensive have invariably rejected the advice which was given to them, after the Mediterranean line had been occupied by the French steamers; and which was reiterated after the Peninsular Company had also entered upon that line of navigation, to limit their views to the communication on this side of Suez. They determined to stretch their arms on both sides the Isthmus, and to be all, or nothing. Some of their advocates went so far as to talk with contempt of this new Company, and even to ask who composed it. After all this, therefore, to unite with the despised Company upon the clear acknowledgment that they had "built ships and constructed engines, instead of entering into interminable discussions," and had carried out at once into execution one branch of the scheme, might be considered in some measure a compromise of dignity. It is true, that there was the saving consideration, that it would after all be but the consummation of the Comprehensive plan, though under a different title; but then it was impossible for the friends of Mr. Curtis's plan to overlook the fact, that their union with the new and successful Company must be death to their individual existence; that it would in fact be the less absorbed in the greater. But we are delighted to find from Mr. Greenlaw's letter which has appeared in the papers of the past week, that this objection has been found no obstacle to union, and that the members of Mr. Curtis's Company, by a noble sacrifice of individual feeling have resolved at once to coalesce with the Peninsular Company, and to unite their efforts in one combined arrangement for perfecting the communication. If, Mr. Curtis deserved the confidence of the Indian Community before this resolution, he deserves it in a ten-fold degree now. It is not always that we find public men who are committed to a certain line of procedure, turn round with a disinterested frankness, and adopt another course when circumstances appear to render it necessary. We hope, therefore, that all terms of the hostile distinction will be buried in the tomb of the past year, never to experience a resurrection, that Comprehensives, Precursors, and Orientals will now form but one association, *tria juncta in uno*, animated by one spirit, and pursuing with undistracted attention and undivided energy, the one great object on which all hearts are set. The exertions which have been made by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, entitle them to a pre-eminence in this comprehensive arrangement; and the triumphant success which has attended those efforts, cannot fail to remove all appearance of disgrace from the idea of sailing under their banners. Let the present year be as greatly distinguished by union, as the past has been by discord; and may our most sanguine expectations be realized before the close of 1841.

MADRAS.

ATHENÆUM, JANUARY 16.

MERCARA, *January* 11.—I have heard this station extolled as being well adapted for the recovery of invalids. It may be of service to debilitated constitutions, as a bracer; but to those with diseased lungs, congestion of the liver, or who have a tendency to bowel complaint, it must be positively injurious. Independently of the rarefaction of the atmosphere from its altitude, there is, in the morning, a dense fog that fills the valleys, making the mountain heights appear like islands in a vast lake. Towards evening, in about a month hence, these fogs will ascend from the valleys, and roll over all, saturating every thing that may come in contact with them with moisture. Let any one judge for himself whether such climate will be of service to him or not. The temperature of the air is very equable, seldom falling below 64 or rising above 79. The Thermometer seldom rises higher than 74 nor sinks below 60 in the open air.

A rather laughable accident occurred here a few days since, as the workmen were removing the trusses from the old building that is to be converted into a place of arms for the 28th Regt. N. I. Some men were on the ridge pole, and the trusses heeled suddenly over, throwing one man violently down, who escaped with little injury: another was thrown off his balance, but in the act of falling, was caught by his top knot of hair, by which he hung, Absalom like, though not with a like result, for he escaped unhurt. However useless he may find his top knot in plucking him into paradise, he certainly found it of use to him in this world, as it saved him in all probability from a broken back or neck.

The late Rajah, it appears, purposed to have defended the fortress of Mercara "to the knife." As some Artillerymen were moving a dismounted gun from the ramparts the other day, the concussion of throwing it down from the wall, loosened the charge, when out rolled a stone and six iron shot with a wooden wad hooped with iron. The gun is rather as the Yankees would say, *a little bit honey-combed.* It is probable, had it been fired, that more injury would have been done to the men serving it than to the enemy outside the wall.

The Sampajee Ghaut is now so much improved, that a lady and gentleman lately drove up in their carriage from Mangalore to Mercara. Not long ago, it was barely passable for bullocks.

A Sepoy of the Grenadier Company of the 26th Regt. N. I. shot himself on the morning of the 8th instant. He was a man of respectable character, but subject to depression of spirits. For three days previous to the fatal affair, he had been observed to be very melancholy: as he had no family quarrel, it is supposed that he committed the act during a fit of temporary insanity.

ARCOT, *January* 14.—The 8th Light Cavalry have received their route and will march positively to-morrow morning for Trichinopoly.

A detachment from the 7th will march on Saturday for Oossoor to relieve the party of the 7th and 8th now doing duty at the remount depot. A Jemadar from each corps will proceed with the detail, and will receive the remount horses for their regiments. Those allotted to the body guard will also come down under the charge of the Jemadar of the 7th.

It would seem that another regiment of Cavalry will be here before long, as the 8th are leaving a Naigue and three troopers in charge of the huts.

Captain Richardson of the 7th, and Assistant Surgeon Saunderson in medical charge of the *honest men* on the roads, arrived here on the 12th instant.

EUROPE.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—SITTING OF FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

(*Continuation from our last.*)

M. GUIZOT.—I will now read to the Chamber, the whole of the letter, and thus you will be able to form your judgement as to the nature of my conduct. (M. Guizot then read the letter as follows:)—

"London, July 23.

"At a moment like the present letters are of little value—I could wish to discourse with you, and examine with you all the hypotheses which are raised around me. Lord Palmerston has for a long time entertained a confident opinion, that when things shall have assumed a serious aspect, when the decisive moment shall have arrived, France will yield, and unite with the other powers. To this opinion has succeeded another, viz., the four powers will go on with what they have undertaken, France will remain tranquil, and, the business being terminated in spite of her opposition, he will again resume her friendly relations with England. The peace of Europe will not be troubled. England and France will not come to a rupture, and the Eastern question will be settled agreeably to the wishes of England; it is a defile to pass through, it is said, more disagreeable than dangerous. Such has been the opinion of Lord Palmerston, and he has managed to get it shared by his colleagues. Neither he nor his colleagues wish to enter on hostilities with us. They promise themselves that there shall be no rupture, as they persuaded themselves that in the end we should unite with them. I oppose this opinion in every way. I say and repeat that the second idea will turn out to be as groundless as the first. I speak of incidents—of unforseen collisions—of national passions—of subaltern quarrels. (1st August.) The affair will be long and serious—we are all groping our way in darkness. What I say is, the four powers will cruise on the coasts of Syria, will cut off all communication with Egypt, blockade the ports, disembark and assist the insurgents in the name of the Sultan with arms, ammunition, provisions, and with soldiers, Turks—those who will be so called. What will France do on the coast of Syria? The four powers will blockade Alexandria, will perhaps destroy the fleet of the Pacha, will perhaps carry Turkish troops into Egypt itself. What will France do at Alexandria and in Egypt? If the Pacha invades Asia Minor and menaces Constantinople, perhaps Russian troops will march to the assistance of that city; English men-of-war will perhaps enter the sea of Marmoral What will France do in the Dardanelles? Al. these chances and circumstances are thus canvassed and speculated upon; the course of events is followed step by step, and the powers endeavour to foresee what France will do in every phase of the business." I listen to all these questions I say that there are many others which are not foreseen, and I do not allow any answers to be grasped at. You, with your precision, you put these questions to yourself which are here put with regard to us, and you prepare answers to them, which shall be clear for ourselves, but which will be ambiguous for others, until the moment of action shall arrive." In addition to this private communication made to the President of the Council, I must have the honor of making known to the Chamber the official language which I used on the 25th July. The following is the extract of my conversation on that occasion, as communicated to the President of the Council on the 25th July 1840:—"Lord Palmerston said with earnestness, we have not changed our general policy, we have not changed our alliances, we are and we shall remain with regard to France in the same sentiments. We differ, it is true; we divide on a question doubtless of great importance but yet special and limited. I return to the instance of which I spoke to you on another occasion. It is what occurred in the affair of Belgium. We agreed with you as to the necessity of compelling the King of Holland to execute the treaty, to act with you. We separated ourselves from the three other Powers, but we did not quarrel with them; the peace of Europe was not disturbed. We will hope that the case will not be

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different in this instance, and will use all our efforts to prevent an unfriendly solution. If France holds herself aloof on this question, as M. Thiers from the tribune of the Chamber declared it was possible she might do, it will not be a general, a permanent isolation. Our two countries will otherwise remain united by the most powerful bonds of opinion, of sentiment, of interests, and our alliance will no more be destroyed than the peace of Europe." To this I replied—"I wish it my Lord. I do not doubt the sincerity of your intentions, but you can neither dispose of the event which may take place, of the sense which may attach to them, nor can you control the current of them. Throughout all Europe, what is going on at this moment, will be considered as a large branch made in the alliance between our two countries, as a breach which may be widened still more. Some powers will rejoice at this, others will feel uneasiness at it. All will put this construction on it, and your words will not destroy the interpretation. Let the incidents arise which the policy you are about to adopt in the East may produce—let difficulties, complications, reciprocal mistrusts, perhaps conflicts, take place—who can foresee them, who will prevent their effects? You expose us, my Lord, to be placed in a situation which we have not sought, which, for ten years, it has been our study to avoid. Mr. Canning, if I mistake not, was your friend, and the chief of your political party. Mr. Canning once said in a celebrated speech of his, that England held in her hands the key of tempests. France has also this key, and hers is, perhaps, the largest. She has never wished to make use of it; she has used her utmost endeavours not to have occasion to use it. Do not render this policy more difficult and less secure. Do not give to national passions, in France, serious grounds of quarrel and a formidable impulsion. This is not what you owe to us, and what Europe owes to us for the moderation and prudence which we have shown for the last ten years." I have constantly endeavoured to shake the confidence felt by Lord Palmerston, and to make him to regard as probable a result more obscure and serious than he promises to himself. The Chamber, if I am not deceived, now sees removed the impression which a portion of its members appeared to have received yesterday. It will be equally easy for me to reply to all the other remarks; it will be equally easy to show that in no one instance have I hesitated to fulfil all the duties imposed on me by my office, or to give my opinions to the Hon. President of the Council under whose orders I acted, whenever I believed my advice necessary, or at least useful. I did not confine myself, as appeared to be thought yesterday, to the mere communication of facts, I considered myself obliged to use all my efforts to support the policy which I represented. I did no more than offer my advice, I gave my adherence, my concurrence, to his policy, because I considered it good and just; and as long as I regarded it in this light, neither my adherence nor my assistance was wanting to it. I have only to refer to my letters, for I could find there abundant proofs of what I assert. On the most delicate points I have engaged my opinion and my responsibility. I will only quote two more examples. The following are letters which I wrote on the 14th and 19th July:—

"London, 14th July.

"I have spoken to you of the informatino given by ——of the insurrection of Syria. Fresh information has arrived, and which has had more effect. It is a letter from———, written from Jerusalem, in the first fortnight of June. I could not ascertain the precise date. He speaks very well of the insurrection, of its force, of its popularity, and very ill of the Pacha, not only in Syria but in Egypt. He represents him as so harassing, so detested, that the population in every part of the country are ready to abandon or to attack him, a force of 2.000 men, he says, would suffice to bring about an explosion. Some words have been dropped, some manifestations of impatience have been shown, which give ground for a presumption that some suddon resolution is contemplated to prevent the reinforcements being sent by Mehemet Ali into Syria, and retain them in the port of Alexandria, or to intercept them on their passage. I mention this without being certain of the fact, that you may not be kept in ignorance of what ideas I may entertain. My vigilance is awakened, and I think you will do well to awake vigilance elsewhere."

"London, July 19.

"You will doubtless send me a reply to the memorandum, by which Lord Palmerston has communicated to me his resolution, and which I transmitted to you in my last despatch. It will be an important document. You and I, my dear colleague, will treat this grand affair in concert. We can, and we shall, I am certain, assist each other without the least pretension, or embarrassment of *amour propre*. I will, therefore, tell you what, according to my opinion, are the three points essential to be set forth prominently. You will form your own judgment. 1st, The spirit of peace, both Oriental and European, which has presided, and presides over the whole policy of France. 2d, The obscurity of the future, on which parties are entering, and the gravity of the chances which is raised by the policy just adopted by England. 3d, The resolution taken by France not to accept in this future, so unknown and so perilous for all, anything which could endanger the equilibrium in Europe."

To these documents, Gentlemen, continued the honourable Minister, I will add only one. The following is what I wrote to the President of the Council on the 27th July:—

"The ministerial press here remains fearful and reserved, and protests against all idea of rupture and war. It is highly important that ours should be very firm, but quiet and not insulting. The current of public opinion is favourable to us, but it may be easily turned from its channel. Any kind of bravado or menace would be injurious to us."

I beg here to observe that it certainly did not form a portion of my diplomatic duties to express my opinion of domestic policy. I did so, however because I was desirous of giving to the Cabinet my honest and cordial support; but at the same time: could not forget that I was also bound to maintain my own political position, and my own opinions as regarded the country. The personal question being now got rid of, I shall return to the general question, not as to the past, but as to the present. We have had enough of retrospective policy. I wish to take up the question as it stands at this moment, to consider what is the proper course to be adopted, and to communicate the views of the Cabinet. We are not now, gentlemen, at the period which immediately followed the conclusion of the treaty of London. Many important events have since occurred, and the state of things has undergone many changes: permit me to enumerate them. The whole of the coast of Syria is now occupied by the Four Powers, and the insurrection has extended over the greater part of that country. Ibrahim has withdrawn his troops from the Taurus and the district of Adana; he has abandoned the passes of Asia Minor; Saint Jean d'Acre has been taken, and the Viceroy has ordered his son to retreat upon Egypt with the whole of his forces. These are the accomplished events, and they all occurred between the 15th July, and 3d Nov., under the Cabinet of last March, and in presence of its influence. This Cabinet did nothing in the East to prevent them. Let us now see what it has done in the West. It has accepted and acted upon the policy of isolation—the policy of expectancy; it has made general reservations in the interest of the balance of power in Europe; has adopted armaments of precaution, and has made positive reservations, which I will call reservations of action. As to Egypt, such are the acts of the Cabinet of the 1st of March in the West; in the East, even on the theatre of events, nothing whatever was done to prevent or modify them. When events appeared to be hastening on, the late Cabinet was anxious to do something more. It was then that we heard of the intended armament of 950,000 men, and the other preparations for war in the spring, in the hope, as it has been said, of obtaining a modification of the treaty. Upon this point the Cabinet, not being able to come to an understanding with the Crown, went out of office. Here I must be permitted to observe that the Crown, on this occasion, as on another some years ago, when an intervention in Spain was proposed rendered an important service to the country in refusing to accede to the propositions which were submitted to it.—Yes, Gentlemen, I do not hesitate to affirm that in this affair the service rendered to the country by the Crown was immense, and I cannot refrain from observing that this service was but a continuation of many others of high value for which we are indebted to the same quarter.—(Loud exclamations of "Yes, yes!") in this conduct the Crown performed at once a constitutional and a patriotic duty. Upon this rupture between the Crown and the Cabinet we came into office. We immediately declared with sincerity our intended policy. We declared it to the whole world, to the country and to the Chambers, to Europe and to the Pacha of Egypt. Our desire was to maintain peace, and we had hopes of success in our labours. We adopted and maintained what may be called the peace armaments; we made no concession to Europe, nor did we utter a single word which could alter the isolated, dignified, and expectant position which the preceding Cabinet had with propriety assumed. We instantly gave to the Pacha of Egypt counsels of practical and prompt wisdom. We told him without flattery and without concealment what we thought of this situation, and what line of conduct we intended to follow. Whilst this was going on, a dispatch arrived from London, which was published, but how and by whom I know not. I must, however, observe that this practice of carrying on diplomatic correspondence, of publishing the acts of the government at the moment when they are undergoing a solution, and of giving dispatches to the world whilst negotiations are proceeding, in the journals, is a great misfortune for the affairs of the country. (General marks of the adhesion.) Be assured, gentlemen, that we shall one day find this practice a source of great embarrassment and inconvenience, if it should continue. (Here a deputy remarked that a Belgian journal was to blame; another said the same thing was done in the English papers and in the *Augsburg Gazette*; and a third said that it was of very little importance how and by whom the practice was carried on, as we lived in times when everything should be told.) This dispatch of the 2d of November, continued M. Guizot, excited great uneasiness in the Chamber and in the country. It was supposed to contain *arriere-pensees* and projects against Egypt. The Cabinet immediately testified in the proper quarter its surprise, I will not use a strange word, as at this document, and received a reply couched in more suitable terms, and declaring that nothing like the view imputed to the note of Nov. 2 was ever contemplated. The British Cabinet on this reply stated that any uneasiness, which might have been felt at the note of Nov. 2, was without foundation, and that the intentions of England and her allies on this point were unchanged. But the English Government did not stop at words; it proceeded to acts, in order to show that it was sincere. Orders were transmitted to Admiral Stopford, to send an officer to the Pacha to assure him that if he would consent to a cessation of hostilities—(Agitation.)

A Voice from the left exclaimed, "This was perhaps only a snare laid for the Pacha." (Disapprobation from the ministerial benches.)

M. Guizot. I do not see the propriety of such observations. The officer was desired to inform the Pacha, that if he would consent to a cessation of hostilities, and give up the Turkish fleet, the four Powers would engage to demand and obtain for him of the Porte the hereditary pachalic of Egypt. (A Voice from the left. "But where is the guarantee?"—Other Voices exclaimed, "And at this moment, perhaps, they are bombarding Alexandria.") Such, continued M. Guizot, is the actual position of affirs. Almost at the same moment that the news of the taking of Saint Jean d'Acre and of the retreat of Ibrahim Pacha known in Egypt, the offer of giving to Mehemet Ali the hereditary pachalic of Egypt would be made to him. I do not hesitate to say that this proceeding on the part of the allies is due to their consideration for France. (An incredulous laugh on the left.)

M. Vigier—This is what M. Thiers demanded.

M. Guizot—You will see that the Allies now offer to the Pacha of Egypt, notwithstanding the *faits accomplis* which I have mentioned, what was reserved in his favour in the note of the 8th of October.

M. Vigier—That is true.

M. Thiers—The statement is inexact. (Approbation from different parts of the Chamber.)

M. Guizot—I shall not now enter upon any serious discussion as to the meaning of the note of the 8th of October, farther than to say that it contains no definitive and active reservation except as to Egypt.

M. Thiers—I have said the contrary.

A Deputy here, addressing M. Thiers, said—"Read again your own famous note of the 8th of October, and you will be compelled to admit that on this point it is perfectly precise." This observation was cheered by several other Deputies.

M. Thiers—The note does not enter into any explanation as to territorial limits. I was intentionally silent on this point, and in sending it to you (M. Guizot), I told you positively that the Cabinet did not admit the limits of the treaty of July 15. I do not, however, pretend that another line of conduct may not now be adopted, (hear, hear!) but I protest against any other sense being ascribed to the note than that which I have stated. ("Read the note!" from several Deputies.)

M. Guizot—I am desirous, gentlemen, of putting an end to a discussion on a point which cannot be cleared up to the satisfaction of all parties. I must, however, assert that both in and out of France, the same sense has been given to the note in question as that which I have ascribed to it, and very reasonably so. What does the note protest against? Against the deposition of the Pacha of Egypt. Now the deposition only applies exclusively and nominally to Egypt ("That is true," from all parts of the Chamber); all the rest was abandoned to the chances of war. Every dispatch shows that the deposition applies only to Egypt, and that it is as Viceroy of Egypt that Mehemet Ali is deposed. When the note protests against the deposition, when it declares that France will not consent to it, it is evidently Egypt, and Egypt only, that is referred to.

Several Members here observed, that it was impossible to put any other interpretation upon the note than that which M. Guizot had assigned to it.

M. GUIZOT—By the chances of war, before the 3d of November, and during the existence of the late Cabinet, the Pacha had lost the whole of Syria. By the note of October 8, a reserve was made for the hereditary pachalic of Egypt. This has been offered to him in the name of the powers. In this state of diplomatic and accomplished facts, what would you (addressing M. Thiers) have us do? If you were still in office, what counsel would you give to the Pacha? Would you advise him to refuse the offer of the allies, in the hope that in the spring you could, with your 939,000 men, obtain for him the restoration of Syria?—(Agitation.)—Here, gentlemen, lies the real, the practical question, the question upon which the Cabinet and the Chamber have to decide. You have to choose one of two lines of policy; but which accepts the position created by the late Cabinet, and the events which have been realised under it which accepts the reservation of that Cabinet, and gives to the Pacha sincere advice to content himself with Egypt, or that policy which would urge the Pacha not only to attempt an useless struggle in Syria, which is now lost to him, but also to carry on a war in Egypt, in the hope that by a general war in Europe assistance might be given to him some six months hence for the recovery of Syria. Here, gentlemen, lies the whole question. Is there any other?—(No, no.)

M. THIERS—Not now.

M. GUIZOT—The Honourable M. Thiers says, "*not now.*" He is right. All the rest belongs to the past, a part to which we have been strangers, a part which we did not create, and which was unsanctioned by our presence or our influence. We will not discuss this part. What is of importance to the country is to put an end to a difficult and perilous situation. This can only be done by accepting accomplished events, and those reservations in favour of the Pacha which have now been recognised and agreed to. This is the policy of the Cabinet to which I belong. In announcing this policy with candour and sincerity, we have no feelings of recrimination to gratify against others, who have recommended a different line of policy. We submit to you a policy which is one of practical utility, and which we have adopted in the conscientious conviction that it is a proper one. You will say by your vote, on that part of the Address which refers to the great question under consideration, whether we have been as prudent in our calculations as we have been sincere in our convictions. You will say whether you will adopt this policy. In submitting it for your approval or rejection, we think it right to observe that it is the result of deep reflection that we have firmly and irrevocably adopted it, and that as far as the present Cabinet is concerned it cannot consent to any other.—(Great applause from the Ministerial benches.)

M. ODILON BARROT here announced his intention of speaking.

M. JAUBERT said he had the priority.

M. DE REMUSAT said he also had requested leave to speak, but that he was willing to give precedence to M. Odilon Barrot.

The sitting was now suspended for a quarter of an hour, at the end of which time.

M. ODILON BARROT ascended the tribune. He said—"Allow me, gentlemen, to take a retrospective view. I for a moment believed that there was a return of energy, grandeur, of powerful dignity in the face of Europe. We were all united in one sentiment, we all felt the same indignation; it was not that passion which dreams of and hunts after revolutions; it was not those few men who agitate society, and who by the ardour of their declamations may deceive opinion as to the degree of influence which they possess in the country; no, it was even that portion of the people the most devoted to our revolution of July; it was the part the least accustomed to interfere in our political discussion; it was the part the most devoted to the soil, to tranquillity; and to all the interests of the country; it was that portion of the people which aroused itself at the voice of the government, and which, resolved and prepared beforehand for every sacrifice, loudly announced that it was ready to support the government against the challenge which had been given by coalesced Europe. Yes, gentlemen, in this moment did I feel the first moment of pride which I have experienced for the last ten years; I believed in the burst of natural feeling which was prophesied to me. I might entertain a difference of opinion on such or such acts, but like all good Frenchmen, in presence of the treaty of the 15th July, in presence of that violent and forced execution of that which we have ostensibly covered with our protection, in spite of us, against us, it was no longer permitted me to listen to these dissidences, and I avow it, the example even of what was passing in England, gave me absolute confidence as to what would take place in my own country. Such, Gentlemen, was my hope, and the spectacle which we have for the last few days set before France has cruelly destroyed that illusion. It no longer exists; we have seen the men who first conceived that policy of resistance, the men who commenced it, who recognised rights to defend, who protested against the infringement on these rights, promoted armaments, who signed and transmitted acts in which the judgement, and opinion of France were solemnly traced, these same men come to tell us with a frankness which I admire—"There is no longer any thing to be done; either all is finished, or what remains to be done is not considered to resent sufficient interest for us to employ any other means than those of friendly intercession and prudential councils." This is the situation, Gentlemen, in which it is wished to place the Chamber and the country. The Chamber ought not to accept it—ought not to join in it. Let ministries compromise themselves, let them rise or fall, it is for them to support the responsibility of such or such a situation, but what would be more injurious to our country, and our institutions would be, Chamber were to disavow its acts, to retract if what it had already said, in presence of armed Europe, in presence of the military execution of the acts of coalition. (Hear, hear.) (Here M. Odilon Barrot entered at some length into a review of the Eastern question, for the purpose of showing that the view taken of it by the late Cabinet was the correct one, and then exclaimed): Gentlemen, honour be to that ministry! I say it in all sincerity, it has in this affair given a strong proof of its devotedness to our revolution, not by vain words, but acts which do honour to the life of a man, which most deeply pledge his responsibility, and which the country knows well how to appreciate. I am as great a partisan for peace as any one. I am the more a partisan of it in the interests of the liberty of my country than even in its material interests. I do not think, however, as many amongst you do, that under legitimate circumstances, that war for a real interest (and I believe that that real interest has been shown and felt by us), I do not think, I say, that such war weakens a government; I believe that such a war can only be attended with one danger, that of giving the government such a degree of strength that liberty might perhaps be endangered by it.

M. Teste—Oh! do not be uneasy. (Laughter on the Left.)

M. Odilon Barrot—I am in fact perfectly easy as to that danger; liberty will never have to struggle against the delirium of glory as long as the destinies of France shall be directed on such principles. (Cries of Good, good, from the Left.) This is the peace with which you would endow the country. I can perfectly well comprehend that in certain situations there is even a dignity in protesting a devotedness to peace. If I had the honour to be a member of the English Cabinet, I declare that I should in nowise consider my national dignity to be wounded by the loudest protestations in favour of peace. (Sensation.) But in the situation in which France has been placed with the noise of the cannon of St. Jean d' Acre in our ears; when the Pacha of Egypt is about to expiate the misfortune of having relied upon France; in such a moment to speak of peace! to fill a parliamentary address with protestations of peace!—this too much resembles the resignation of impotency. Are not your hearts wounded by this luxury of protestations? Does not your national dignity suffer by it? Preserve peace, without doubt; but in the name of the dignity of the country do not talk so much about it—in the name of that dignity, preserve at least the nobility of silence. (Marks of approbation from the Left.) In the situation in which events have placed us, I do not ask you to throw down the gauntlet to Europe, but I call on you to preserve the dignity of the Chamber, and to compromise no interest; I ask you not to make implicitly those declarations which would encourage the execution of the last provisions of the treaty; I call on you not to disavow what you have proclaimed; I ask you to withdraw your sanction from the policy of abandonment which has been followed; I ask you to declare that it is not on the favour and on the mercy of the four powers that you found the rights and the existence of the Pacha of Egypt, but that it is on the proclamation that you made in 1840, that it is on the right of France, an incontestable right, which may have been weakened, but which has never ceased to subsist. (Here M. Odilon Barrot took a review of the motives which he supposed to have actuated the four powers in concluding the treaty of July, observing, that it was the duty of France to prevent any increase of influence in the East to either of those powers. What interest, continued M. Odilon Barrot, has induced Russia to permit England to take possession of Syria? What has induced Prussia to sanction it? What interest has induced Austria, prudent Austria, to enter into this combination? In vain do some persons protest the good intentions of the four powers, they must confess that the four powers have been actuated only by their old hatred towards France. We are disliked—this is the whole secret of the situation, and yet we are unblushingly told, in the name of Europe, that we are not permitted to arm. If I had the honour of representing my country, I would reply to Europe, "You have entered into a coalition against us; the powers, in spite of their evident interests, are united in order to satisfy an old feeling of animosity; we arm, as it is our duty to do, for we know, that in whatever quarter of the world a dissension might arise, the question would soon become European, for the two principles which divide the world would come into collision. The Eastern question has only been a pretext; you, England, you pursue your own interests, but what do the three other powers want?" No matter, it is sufficient, for us that they coalesce, it becomes us then to arm. (Good, good.) I regret, I confess, that our military system does not enable us to make head against foreign powers without the creation of an army by extreme means. I demand of all the governments which have succeeded each other, why, at every symptom of commotion in Europe, we have been compelled to have recourse to extraordinary means, whilst the military organisation of all the other countries of Europe is such, that all their population is armed? Do not, gentlemen, allow yourselves to sleep in false security. Between France and England there are only two lines of policy possible—an intimate alliance, or war, (Sensation.) Anything short of the one or the other cannot exist long. Here M. Odilon Barrot expressed his regret at the exhibition which had been made of the difference between M. Thiers and M. Guizot, and the production of documents in the Chamber which was a violation of private confidence, and then, addressing M. Guizot, said:—You were intimately connected with the Cabinet which confided to you its secrets. You therefore were the last man in France to take upon yourself to replace that policy. You knew well the degree of confidence which Lord Palmerston placed in his opinion of the weakness of France. You protested against it, and you did right; but did you not feel in your inmost soul the humiliation inflicted upon your country? When you were audaciously told that France, after making a great noise, would tamely submit to every thing, how is it that you did not immediately fly to the assistance of the policy of your minister? Do not let me mistake; you did feel a solicitude, but it was more for the internal than the external condition of your country. When the honour of your country was thus profoundly attacked, you thought only of the revolutionary feeling, and all your solicitude was directed towards domestic faction. Well did I say, addressing myself on another occasion to the Cabinet of the 11th October, "I perceive in your two tendencies;" I might have added, two different origins.—(Here M. Guizot said—It is possible)—and that a day would come when the one, faithful to its origin and to the revolutionary principle, would not lower the national flag to foreign powers, whilst the other would make submission (Great disapprobation from the Centre.—At this part of M. O. Barrot's speech, some voices from the Centre exclaimed "Address yourself directly to the Chamber.") And you, Sir, the most eminent representative of the Cabinet of the 1st March, described it as carried away by the revolutionary spirit, and yet remained the representative of its policy. You condemned that policy which you were bound to serve. Why did you not say to the Cabinet of the 1st March, that it had compromised itself in your eyes by the honest and disinterested support of the portion of the Chamber to which I belong—that it had compromised itself by that support which is invoked in the moment of ardent struggle? (Bravo, Bravo, from the Left.) Why did you not say that it was disgraced by a support, which requires no justification from me after the honourable testimony of M. Thiers, and which is always considered valuable when men are struggling for a political position, and trying to make it a stepping-stone to power? (Disapprobation from Centre.) Let us maintain that devotion to national honor which in the hour of danger will prove the most generous protector of France; let us not recognize that doctrine, which says that a man may in the hour of danger, and in presence of the enemy, abandon the sacred soil of his country, even to negotiate in favour of liberty. (Great applause from the left.)

A Deputy, addressing M. Barrot, said, you yourself were a Royalist volunteer in 1815.

M. Odilon Barrot—I thank the person who has interrupted me. It reminds me of a rumour which I have never thought it worth while to contradict. I never belonged to the Royalist volunteers, but it may have happened that in 1814-1815 I shared in the feelings which were common at that time to a great many young men.

Here an exclamation of Ah! was made, amid cries of Order! order!

M. Odilon Barrot—Devoted to constitutional liberty, I protested against the additional act, preferring the liberty of my country to the Imperial regime, and I resigned the title of advocate in the Court of Cassation, which was dear to me. I will now terminate, Gentlemen, in conjuring you to maintain the dignity which becomes the representatives of the nation; I conjure you not to renounce the arming of the country, for it may find itself exposed to great eventualities. Maintain that pride of feeling which will enable France to contend even single-handed against all the powers of Europe. It is thought by them that we are ready in yielding; may this confidence which constitutes our danger also constitute our strength. Let us by our attitude give the lie to foreign powers, and consolation to our country.—(Applause.)

When M. Odilon Barrot had concluded, M. Dufaure proceeded towards the tribune, but M. Guizot having signified his desire to speak, M Dufaure gave way.

M. Guizot.—After the reproach which has been made by the last speaker of the communication of dispatches and other documents, I feel it necessary to state that I was not the first to resort to this mode of proceeding. I have only attempted to defend myself; I shall not now return to what I have already said with respect to what is called my emigration, further than to assert that I never had an intention of quitting my country, and went to Ghent to serve the constitutional cause, and to secure the development of those institutions, upon which were founded the rights and liberties of France. No man is more devoted than I am to the honour and liberties of his country. If I did quit France for a few days at the period alluded to, it was for the purpose of defending the equality of the Charter and the constitutional rights of the country.

M. Dufaure.—I regret, Gentlemen, that I have to address the Chamber whilst it is under the impression of the recriminations of which M. Odilon Barrot has been by turns the echo and the victim. (Great laughter.) When I say the victim, I do not mean any thing offensive to M. Odilon Barrot, M. Barrot has in strong terms attacked the communications which have been made to the Chamber. I think, and probably the Chamber will agree with me, that the blame due to these indiscretions may be equally divided between the two persons who gave rise to them. There is this advantage, however, in the unprecedented course which has been adopted; it has enabled the Chamber to know how things really passed. M. Barrot has been very severe in his reproaches against the Cabinet of the 12th May. Permit me to reply to them. (Here M. Dufaure went over with great skill and lucidity the policy and conduct of the Cabinet of the 12th of May, but as he took nearly the same view and the same line of argument as M. Passy had done, it is unnecessary to repeat his observations in detail.) I can easily understand that a partisan of an alliance with Russia would find in the conduct of the Cabinet of the 12th of May a ground for reproach, but M. Barrot is not that partisan, and he is in flagrant contradiction with himself, as will be acknowledged by those who remember what he formerly said against the principle of intervention. Our object was to prevent the arrival of the Russians at Constantinople, and we did prevent it without the necessity of that intervention which some would have recommended, but which might have been fatal. It has been made a ground of reproach to the Cabinet of the 12th May that had Lord Palmerston felt and said that France would yield, as if he had founded his conviction upon the conceding character of the French Cabinet—if Lord Palmerston, gentlemen, did say this, he could not have speculated on the weakness of the French Cabinet, for it never gave way on any point. Lord Palmerston may have had other reasons for his opinion. It was certainly not founded on the pusillanimity of our Cabinet. (Applause.) I think it is a very unfair thing to attempt to raise the character of the last Cabinet by depreciating that of its predecessor. Take the facts, gentlemen, as you find them; discuss them fully, probe into and analyse them; but, at least, do us justice. It has been said that, at the moment when the treaty was concluded, all France would have risen as one man if it had been called to do so. This is perfectly true, for we were indignant at being excluded from the conference, and at the idea of a treaty, the execution of which would necessarily be the deposition of the Pacha of Egypt. I confess that I partook of the general inclination, and that I could not comprehend how the Cabinet of the 1st March could refrain from calling upon the Chambers to sanction its policy. The Chambers were not called upon, nor did the Cabinet protest with energy against the treaty, as would have been done to either myself or M. Barrot. Far from making an energetic protest, the Cabinet contented itself with a weak note, in which it spoke only of the difficulties of execution. In reply to this note Lord Palmerston published a *memorandum* in the Belgian journals. M. Thiers replied by another *memorandum*, in which facts were scrutinized, but which did not contain one word in the way of protest. I am willing to believe, that at this moment the Cabinet thought that the treaty was not ratified, or at any rate, that it believed it would not be carried into execution; but in all this interchange of diplomatic correspondence, there is not one word to show that by the treaty of July 15 France considered herself to have been insulted. At length the cannon of Beyrout was heard, and two facts occurred; the note of Oct. 8, which abandoned Syria to the chances of war—and the recall of the fleet, which another Cabinet than that of the 1st March had sent to the East for the protection of French interests.

M. ODILON BARROT—I spoke of the note of the 8th of October as an act of energy, but I have not praised the act by which the fleet was recalled.

(*To be continued.*)

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR,

AT THE GAZETTE PRESS NO. 5, FORBES STREET,

BY A. WILLARD.